

CHAPTER 3

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

3.1. Approach and Methods

For data acquisition, field examination was conducted over the installations by a field examination team consists of experts in the fields of environment, geographic information system (GIS) and archeology. For data acquisition, visual survey was conducted over the entire lands of the installations.

Photographs, dimension measurement, detailed notes on traits of the resources were major data collection methods used. Geographic locations of cultural resources were marked using global positioning systems (GPS).

The team visited each installation and completed the field examination on all the lands of the selected fourteen installations except for limited-access areas and buildings. Distant observation and photography were the data collection methods for a few graves located in the limited-access areas of Camp Swiss-Swede and Camp Humphreys. For indigenous buildings, only exterior conditions of the buildings were inspected.

Besides field examinations, extensive literature review was conducted by each expert for the evaluation and development of management guidelines. Geographic location information was integrated with the inventory for the development of Cultural Resources Management System.

The entire project was conducted according to the project milestones in table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Project milestones

Notice to proceed (NTP) release	24 June 2002
Kickoff meeting	2 August 2002
Area II	
Yongsan Garrison	21-23 August, 23 September, 7 & 4 October 2002
Camp Market	26 August 2002
GIS database development	9 October 2002 – 8 April 2003
Internet-based cultural resources management system	4 January – 9 May 2003
Draft report	17 May 2003

